SNUBBED UP

POPULISTS FORCED TO YIELD TO SUPERIOR STRATEGY.

RECORDS WILL SHOW

THEY CAN'T KEEP OUT THE STATE PRINTER MATTER.

O'BRYAN FAIRLY BLISTERS 'EM

FOLLOWING THE FILING OF PRO-TEST NUMBER TWO.

Populists Finally Yield to a Majority in the Last Resort, Being Silenced, if Not Convinced--Legislative News.

Topeka, Jan. 26 .- (Special)-When the senate met this morning everything was harmonious after the long and heat ed debate of the previous evening. It was the greatest debate held in the senate during the present session and the Populists were overmatched by the mi-

The debate grew out of the failure of the Populists in the senate to go into joint ballot with the house on state printer on January 15.

On that date, it will be remembered. the Republican members of the senate at the constitutional hour, went over to the house and engaged in the joint The regular secretary of the senate failing to go to the house, Senator Charles Scott was elected temporary senate secretary to report the senate proceedings in the joint ballot. In the afternoon of that date he presented the proceedings of the joint ballot to the regular senate secretary to be printed in the journal. The secretary accepted it but it being too late to get it in then Senator Scott very courteously said that it could go in later when the journal was to be approved. This was satisfactory to the secretary, but in the meantime the radical Pop members conceived the idea to keep it out altogether in hopes that if the proceedings of the joint ballot were kept out of the senate journal, there would be no record that there was a joint ballot and hence that Ed Snow might be able to hold over as state printer on the technicality this presented. The eRpublican side of the house caught on to this scheme and when the approval of the journal came up they sought to have the proceedings of the joint ballot included in the proceedings of that

FOUGHT THREE AT ONCE. The Populist members refused and Senator Scott prepared a very able pro-test against their action in not allowing said proceedings to become a part of the days doings of Jan. 15. In the protest he included the proceedings of the joint ballot and as all protests go into the journal the proceedings, being a part of the protest, would become, after all, a matter of record.

The discussion on the protest is what caused the parliamentary battle of yesterday. Senator Scott led the debate and he made a brilliant fight for the rights of the minority. He had to fight Senators Dennison, Jumper, Leedy and Seems like a knight fighting bushwhackers or guerillas. He never lost his temper but met his antagonists at every corner with his admirable parflamentary tactics and silenced every one of them in turn. He was ably as-sisted by Senators Carpenter, Parker and Brown, Mr. Parker, especially made a splendid fight against a single antagonist, Mr. King of Cowley, and defeated him in the first round. Mr. King, although opposed to the minority, seemed to have an inclination to be fair and hence his fight was legitimate for he probably actually believed that his position was right. With all the power and force exhibited by the mi-nority the Populists by mere force of ruled out the protest from the

O'BRYAN TO THE FRONT

After the vote Senator Ed O'Bryan was seen to approach Senator Sterne's lesk. Immediately Senator Sterne presented a protest signed by himself an Senator O'Bryan, protesting against he action of the senate in not allowing the protest of Senator Scott and others to go upon the records. This protest parried with it the previous protest as well as the proceedings of the joint ballot and, therefore, reached the point sought for by the original protester

he printing of the proceedings of the joint ballot in the senate journal. Senator Dennison of Butler raised the same kick as he did when the previous protest was presented. Senator Scott look the floor again and threw a bomb shell into the camp of the opposition by saying that the senate had nothing further to do with the protest; that the constitution provided that it should be nade a matter of record and that the resident of the senate alone had the ower to order it printed. Senator Scott herefore asked Lieutenant Governor Proutman to order the protest printed. The opposition denied that right to he lieutenant governor. Mr. Trout-nan ruled that the protest should be inted and Senator Dennison appealthe decision of the shair This brought Senator O'Bryan to his

FOR THE MINORTY. He said he wanted the senator from Sutter to understand that any senator in the floor had a constitutional right to protest against the action of the malority and that he. (O'Bryan) proposed to have that constitutional right respected regardless of the influence of he money of State Printer Snow. He said that he had taken no part in the controversy between the Populists and in Republicans so far, but that he served notice now that the constitutional rights of the minority should be respected if it became necessary for him to commence mandamus proceedings to compel the secretary to print the pro-test in the journal. He said that the najority had tried to ride rough shod

outrageous conduct must be stoppped at once Senator Dillard agreed with Senator O'Bryan. A vote was taken on sus-taining the decision of the choir and was carried-17 to 16. Senators D bard, O'Bryan, King and Household Taylor voted with the Republithe portests printed in the journal.

was the hardest fought parliamenst in the senate since the be-

over the minority long enough and that

ing of the session. se senate today had a very tame session up to the time of adjournment at noon. The entire time was taken up discussing the appointment of a committee to investigate the management of the state school fund. At 11:30 a m tion was carried that the committee ist of three senstors and five repre-

THEY WATCH THE TREASURY.

ples of the Bung Hole Economist to b Seen in Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 26 .- (Special.)-

Both houses of the legislature are now meeting promptly of mornings with a renewed determination to do some work in the passage of legislation. The excitement incident to the election of United States senator has all passed away and the meetings are now as tame as the average council meeting. About the only exciting feature in the house is the perennial scrap over the payment of house employes. There is not a day that there is not some fresh grievance in this line. John Doe or Richard Roe claim a day's pay as assistant sergeant-at-arms and this invariably bring Benedict of Wilson to his feet with his armor buckled on to protect the state treasury. When Benedict speaks he usually tramps on the corns of from half a dozen to twenty members and, of course, all of these must defend themselves in ten minute speeches. This pyroticnic displayof eloquence usually occupies an hour and as the legislature costs the state \$1.50 per minute a claim that of United States senator has all passed the state \$1.50 per minute a claim that could be settled for \$3 costs just \$90 in eloquence, besides the claim is allow-

in eloquence, besides the claim is allowed in nine cases out of ten.

The expensive member of the senate
is Dennison of Butler. Mr. Dennison
quibbles on every possible subject from
a suspension of the rules up. The main
leak, however, in the senate is the discussion on the state printer matter.
There is not a day that that old trouble There is not a day that that old trouble about the failure of the Pops to go into joint boilot on state printer is not brought up and discussed Senator Scott desires that the proceedings held in the house that day be printed in the senate journal but Dennison will not permit it to be done on the claim that no quorum of the senate went to the house and of the senate went to the house and hence that there was no legal senate in the joint ballot. All this discussion costs a good deal of money and the sen-ators are heartly tired of it.

STIRS UP A DEMOCRAT.

Senator O'Bryan's Conduct Reminds Him of Someone Very Different.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 25.—(Special.)— Senator O'Bryan has received the fol-lowing letter from S. S. Reynolds of Wakeeny, Kan.: Hon. Edward O'Bryan, State Senator:

My dear sir:—Pardon me for seeming impertinence. But, sir, your action by way of rebuke to a pretender, a hypoway of rebuke to a pretender, a hypo-critical dissembler, a Democrat only for self and pelf, so thoroughly meets my approbation I connot refrain from complimenting you from refusing him a compliment. I know that man who plays Democrat at Washington and traitor in Kansas, much better than you. I could give you a history of his performance so bleck and damnable that he should hesitate to meet any man master of his own conscience again. Had the Democratic party of this state the power to name a United States senator he would be repudiated and relegated to obscurity. I am, sir, your obedient servant. your obedient servant, S. S. REYNOLDS.

WENT OFF TO LEAVENWORTH. Members of the House Attend the Recep-

tion to That County's Delegation. Topeka, Jan. 26.—(Special)—After the adjournment of the house yesterday adjournment of the house yesteraly many of the members went over to Leavenworth with the delegation from that county to attend the local recep-tion given by the citizens to their mem-bers in appreciation of their good work in behalf of the election of Lucien Ba-

LOWE SEEMS TO STAND HIGH.

His Appointment as Railroad Commis-sloper Regarded as Probable.

Topeka, Jan. 26.—(Special)—Great in-terest is being manifested in the appointment of railroad commissioners which event takes place Monday. which event takes place Monday. Nearly all the candidates are on the eround and many of their coming in to help them in presenting their claims before the executive board It is almost a sure thing that Joseph owe of Washington county will be the

THEY BROUGHT FABULOUS PRICES. Arkansas City Adopts the First-Two-Copies-

Arkansas City, Kan., Jan. 26.—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church issued a Daily Traveler today for the benefit of their society. The first two copies were printed on silk, one of which will be mailed to Mrs. Governor Morrill of Topeka. These two numbers were sold to the highest bidders and brought fabulous prices.

WORRIED BY THE AGENTS.

Wm. Bailey's Fata! Misfortune Aggravated in a Peculiar Manner.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 26.—William Bailey, stock buyer, lately of Parsons, died here this morning as the result of an accidental shooting in the foot caused by a bar door striking a pocket in which he carried a revoiver. It is claimed that his death is partly due to buildozing accident insurance agents who worried him about paying up two policies of \$5,000 each, claiming that he violated the law in carrying a pistol.

THEN THEY ALL TOOK A VOTE.

After Mr. Sergeaut Had Provisionally Called Mr. Taylor a Liar.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 26.-There was intense excitement in the senate this morning when Sergeant of Pierce county rose to a question of privilege and demanded of Senator E. W. Taylor an explanation of a settle in the Taylor and explanation of an article in the Tacoma explanation of an article in the Tacoma Ledger over his signature, which Ser-geant read, to intimate that Senators Foss, Campbell and himself were sup-porting Ankey for a consideration. Ser-scant's excitement was almost beyond his control and he told Taylor that if he impugned the motives of himself and his colleagues for voting for Ankey, he was a contemptible liar. Taylor ex-plained that he referred to the lobby of Plarce county men who came over to plained that he referred to the loosy of Pierce county men who came over to coerce him (Taylor) to vote for Ankey. Sergeant accepted the apology. The following was the vote on the fifteenth joint ballot: Ankeny, 23; Wil-son, 18; Allen, 17; McMillin, 8; Wallace, a; Turner, 10; Rogers, 23; C. H. Warner, 1; Manning, 1. One hundred votes cast;

ecessary to choice 54. JUST LIKE CASIMIR-PERIER.

Speaker of the Wyoming House and His Colleague Tender Resignations. Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 26.-Judge Tor rey, speaker of the house, and Senator Woodruff caused a sensation today by sending their resignations as members of the legislature to the governor. Their of the legislature to the governor, their action was brought about by the action of some of their constituents sending a delegation to the capitol to lobby for a bill appropriating funds for an agricultural college in Fremont after the members from Fremont, Messrs Torrey Woodruff and Ranney had advised that

it would be unwise. HE GAVE HIMSELF POISON.

Murderer of Effic King Prefers Death to Life Sentence.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—Frank Larrabee, the Chicago electrician who cut
the throat of his fickle mistress. Effle
King last October, was found guilty of
murder in the first degree. His sentence was fixed at life imprisonment.
He was locked up in his cell and later
was discovered in convulsions resulting
from self administered poison. Larrafrom self administered poison. Larra-bee resisted the efforts of physicians to apply antidotes and declares he will

Practicability of the Idea for Oklahoma--What Oklahomans Ask of the Legislature--Guests in Attendance.

El Reno, O. T., Jan. 26.-The second day's session of the Interstate Irrigation association, being better favored by the weather, was a greater success than the first. According to the program, the first thing done was a drive to Fort Reno in the forenoon. The morning opened clear and comparativewarm, the mold zephyr of the south having taken place of the gray whiskered north wind of the day before. At 9 o'clock citizens' carriages were in waiting at the Hotel Kerfoot to drive the visitors five miles west of the city to the fort. There were over sixty carriages in line, each carrying four persons. Arrived at the fort, the party was graciously received by Colonel E. P. Pearson, chief in command and the other commissioned officers. were immediately taken to the post hall, or "hop" room as it is sometimes called, which was well warmed times called, which was well warmed for the qurpose. Here, while the par-'ty warmed themselves, they were fa-vored with classic selections of music by the military post band, which is in charge of Father Creutzburg, who has the reputation of being one of the best band leaders in the army. Every-one present thought the music equal to that of Liberati or thelate Gilmore. to that of Liberati or thelate Gilmore. The party was given the freedom of the post and visited, through the kindness of First Sergeant Wightman, all the barracks, stables, store rooms, the water pumping stations and all places of

INSPECTION TOOK PLACE. INSPECTION TOOK PLACE.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived the general inspection of the company too place. The bugler called them out and they were put through the regular drill. The infantry inspection took place in front of the respective barracks of the companies; that of the cavalry in the open field outside the fort. To see the cavalry charge, single To see the cavalry charge, single breast, in fours and then in twos, to see the horses wheel like the flash of ligtning, added a new zest of pleasure

that experienced from the visibility f the keen fresh morning air. Fort Reno is like an oasis in a desert. The reservation is about four miles spuare, and its elevation commands the surrounding country. It has many fine buildings and all the accommodations of an eastern city—water works, steam heating, macadimized streets and other improvements. There are at present stationed there about 400 soldlers.

The post is in charge of the following commissioned officers.

Colonel E. P. Pearson, commanding: Colonel E. P. Pearson, commanding;
Major A. H. Brainbridge, Tenth infantry; Lieutenant J. W. Littrell,
Tenth infantry; Lieutenant J. H.
Shollenberger, Tenth infantry; Captain S. H. Lincoln, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. B. Johnson, Third cavalry;
Captain J. T. Kirkman, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. T. Kirkman, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. T. Kirkman, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. F. Stretch, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. F. Stretch, Tenth infantry;
Captain J. O. Mackay, Third cavalary;
Lieutenant E. Eldridge, Tenth infantry;
Lieutenant R. Van Vlirt, Tenth
Infantry; Lieutenant H. L. Bigley,
Third cavalry; Lieutenant F. Wooley,
Tenth infantry; Lieutenant F. Wooley,
Tenth infantry; Lieutenant C. J. T. Tenth infantry; Lieutenant C. Clarke, Tenth infantry; Lieutena Lieutenant C. J. Koops, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant C. A. Hedekin, Third caykoops, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant C. A. Hedekin, Third cayalry; Second Lieutenant F. E. Lacey, Jr. Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant C. Crawford, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant M. R. Peterson, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant M. B. Stokes, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant J. F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. H. Pat. infantry; Second Lieutenant H. H. Pat-tison, Thitrd cavalry; Second Lieuten-ant R. S. Offley, Tenth infantry; Major H. M. Cronkhite, Lieutenant A. M. Smith, J. W. Hillman, post command-

ant. BACK IN CONVENTION. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the convention was again called to order. The first address was delivered by J. W. Gregory of Garden City, Kan. He was followed by Dr. J. C. Neal, director of the experiment station, Okiahoma agricultural college; Colonel J. M. Lee, delegate for Nebraska, appointed by the governor of that state, and Prof. A. C. Magruder in charge of the agricultural department of the Stillwater college. A paper from I. L. Diesom of Garden City, Kan., was read by John H. Pitzer. The addresses of Dr. Neal, Prof. Magruder and J. W. Gregory were specially practical. The ablest general address was made last evening by President Moses of the association.

The general idea of progress in irri-At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the con-

The general idea of progress in irri-gation so far in Oklahoma is simply enough legislative appropriation to make it possible to experiment in that direction in a small way for public bendirection in a small way tor public ben-efft and general information. Prof. Magruder stated that such experiments will be made to a considerable extent in the agricultural college at Stillwa-

IT WOULD DO NO HARM It has been generally conceded that no irrigation is necessary in Okiahoma save in the extrme western portion. It was argued however, that for gard-ening purposes it would be good any-whreas it would enable a man to raise a greater amount of truck on a small-er acreage of land, and the necessary moisture could be controlled irrespectof the rainfall.

ive of the rainfall.

Ex-Governor A. J. Seay and president
Moses closed the talks of the session.
The governor's large early Missouri farming and his present experiments on his 320 acre farm gave him plenty of matter to draw from, and that, mixed with his humor made his address very

TREATED TO THE BEST. Everything that could be, was done by the citizens of El Reno to entertain

The following are among the most The following are among the most prominent delegates present. George W Sutton, B. W. Marphis, Cleveland, Pawnee county; K. M. Smith, T. E. Beck, Pond Creek; H. R. Walling, J. H. Wilson, Medford; Frank Worcester, Round Pond; George Stein, W. H. Day, F. W. Edmunds, Dr. Fairgram, North Enid; W. S. Whitinghill, Enid; George Vickers, S. L. Boyer, Alvaretta; Dr. J. C. Neal, director of experimental station and Professor Magnuder of the Stillwater agricultural college, W. H. station and Professor Magnuder of the Stillwater agricultural college: W. H. Mason, W. A. Hogan, G. W. Sawner, Chandler, J. S. Wade, Mulhall; Col. H. E. Gazier, Orlando; Governor Renfrow, John Golobie, Guthrie; Ex-Governor A. J. Seay, Wm. Grimes, C. T. Prouty, J. C. Robb, Prior Smith, W. D. Fassett, Kingfisher; J. T. Mitts, Washita; Sher-iff DeFord, W. Jamison; T. W. Willams S. R. Woolfe, Jasper Sipes, Oklahoma R. Woolfe, Jasper Sipes, Oklahoma

City. BOTH HAVE THEIR GUNS ON.

Editor and Townsite Pantentee Very Much at Cross Purposes.

Cross, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special)—J. W. Lynch, whose patent to a portion of Ponca townsite, has been assailed in

TOOK THEM AROUND.

The street and demanded to know if he street and demand

ABOUT THOSE BRITISH ARMS.

esolution of Inquiry Proposed for Cleve land's Benefit. Washington, Jan. 26.—The house committee on foreign affairs today voted to report to the house a substitute for the resolution on the Hawaiian rebellion introduced by Mr. Storer (Ohio) The substitute omits the personal allusion to the British minister at Hawati contained in the preamble of Mr. Stor-er's resolution, also the reference to the

er's resolution, also the reference to the republe as an established and recognized government, which was deemed necessary. The substitute is as follows: Resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house of representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence documents or other information in possession of the government in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the government of the Hawalian islands or in regard to any intervenan islands or in regard to any interven-tion by representatives of Great Brit-ain to privent the application of martial law as proclaimed by said government to those concerned in said rebellion who claim to be British subjects. Mr. Storer was instructed to report

the resolution to the house and will probably do so on Tuesday. JUST AS EVERYBODY SUPPOSED.

Administration Contemplating a Bond Issue in Nine Figures.

Washington, Jan. 26.-The amount of gold withdrawn today at New York was \$810,000, which reduces the gold reserve to \$56,069,995.

The president, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney had a long con-ference at the White House today at which the financial situation, it is said, was discussed in all is phases. Secre-tary Carlisle went to the White House as early as 9:30 this morning and was soon joined by Mr. Olney. It is not known what, if anything, was decided upon but it is believed that early in the upon but it is believed that early in the coming week the administration men in congress will make an authoritive proposition to the silver men looking to the passage of a bill for the issue of \$500,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, coupled with some silver legislation. Friends of the administration argue it would be wise for the silver men to accept any fair and liberal offer, as in case they refuse, any silver legislation during the next two years would be out of the question. the question.

WOULD RAISE THE DUTY.

Louisana Members Want Raw Sugar to Pay Ten Per Cent Higher.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The amendment to the bill to remove the sugar differential which Mr. Meyer, Louisiana, gave notice that he would offer, provides that the duty on raw sugars imported shall be fifty per cent ad valorem instead of forty per cent. This would give an additional revenue of eight or ten millions, he says, and compensate American sugar growers for the removal of the differential, Representative Price (La.) contempiates offering an amendment to the sugar bill by which the bounty for the current year will be paid. rent year will be paid.

FIGHTING THE DEADLY CIGARETTE. urians Also in for Private Executions and Compulsory Education.

Kansas City, Jan. 26.-A special from Jefferson City says: In the house this morning petitions were presented from Kansas City and Jefferson county, asking the enactment of an anti-cigarette

The committee on criminal jurispru dence passed a substitute for the bill regarding the execution of condemned criminals, which was adopted by the house. It requires all persons convict-ed of capital offense to be immediately transferred to the penitentiary and in course of law executed within the pris-on walls. The act appropriates \$1,000 for the erection of a suitable building in the penitentiary to be used as an ex-

ecution chamber.

Among the bills introduced was one by Middleton of Wright to compel the attendance at schools for at least four months of each year of children be-tween the ages of 6 and 16 years. It o requires the county to furnish fre col books to children whose parents are too poor to purchase them.

CHARGED WITH A BACKDOWN.

Union Pacific Demands a Share in the Puget

Chicago, Jan. 26.-The Union Pacific has taken a stand that will cause the other western roads no end of trouble, and it is possible that a hot fight will result between it and the lines in the western trunk line committee. When the agreement was formed, it was the understanding that the Union Pacific should make no demand for any Puget Sound business. This was agreed to by the Union Pacific and the rate sheets were made up on that basis. Now comes the Union Pacific and withsheets were made up on that basis. Now comes the Union Pacific and without a word of warning asks that it be given a portion of the Puget Sound business; the other roads will have no option to refuse the demand of the Union Pacific, as it was promised to the Northern Pacific when that line came into the agreement that it should have the Puget Sound business. If the Union Pacific begins any demoralization of rates it will have on its hands about the biggest fight that any road in the country ever stood up against. The other western lines declare that they are in no way responsible for any demoralization if it should come, and which is very likely to come. The Union Pacific has intimated very plainly that if it gets no share of the Puget Sound business, it will take steps to prevent the advance in rates which the revent the advance in rates which

other lines have agreed should take effect on February 15.

The advisory board of the emigrant clearing house of the Western Trunk Line committee again took up the ques-tion of excessive commissions paid by the Grand Trunk. It decided yesterday to let the thing alone as all the commissions were being paid in territory in which they had no interest. The meet-ing of today resulted in nothing, and it is not likely that the matter will come

IT'S THE OLD MAN'S SONS

Spreckle's Brothers Subscribe Largely to a

New Rallway Enterprise. San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The firm of Spreckles Brothers have subscribed seven hundred thousand dollars to the seven hundred thousand domars to the Vailey road which will be incorporated under the name of the San Francisco and San Joaquin railroad, and will extend from a point on the bay of San Francisco to Kern county. Work will be commenced when a million and a half shall have been subscribed. The Spreckles Brothers are J. D. and N. A. Spreckles some of Claus Spreckles the kles, sons of Claus Spreckles, the sugar king.

Two more bodies of negro men, supposed to have drowned by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri, have been found in the river near Wolf Creek Kentucky.

It's on the High Road to Prosperity if it Only Knew It--Revenues All Right--Only the Gold Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 26 .- The house tolay entered upon the consideration of the bill to repeal the differential of tariff act on sugars imported from 1-19 cent per pound imposed by bounty paying countries. Wilson, chair manof the ways and means committee opened the debate with a long argument n which he introduced all the correspondence between the German ambassador and the state department on the sub ject, including a letter not hitherto
published, in which Germany expressly
Boom Effects Outside of Wichita. disavowed retaliation against the

disavowed retaliation against the United States for the imposition of this duty when she excluded our meat products. It is thought a vote on the bill will be scured Thursday.

The letter of October 26 from the German ambassador is a formal notification that "in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York, the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will have to be prohibited." "I have to add that shipments made from the United States up to October 28 will be admitted under compulsory slaughter at landing." the ambassador states and concludes: "I reserve for a later communication to your excellency the particulars of these cases."

RETALIATION DENIED. The ambassador in a leter to the sec-etary of state, dated October 21, says: That which I had the honor to express on several occasions to your express on several occasions to your ex-cellency as my personal opinion is now officially confirmed by instructions which I have received from Berlin. The imperial government when it decreed the prohibition of cattle, far from in-tending it as a retaliation, was merely prompted by veterinary considerations. By expert authority the existence of cases of sickness was established in two separate cargoes which were rec-ognized with absolute certainty as Tex-as fever and only thereupon was the

ognized with absolute certainty as fever as fever and only thereupon was the prohibition of importation issued. There remained no doubt that in Ger-many one must have recourse to pro-tection against this dangerous disease which here tofore had not made its appearance among cattle there and a resort to prohibitory measures was compulsory. Notwithstanding the im-

resort to prohibitory measures was compulsory. Notwithstanding the immediate existing danger all shipments from the United States made up to October 29, were admitted out of special consideration under compulsory slaughter on landing.

He was asked his opinion as to whether Germany violated the favored nation clause less when she gave an export bounty to protect sugar than we did when we placed an additional duty on such sugar to protect ours?"

JUST COMING TO THAT

JUST COMING TO THAT JUST COMING TO THAT

Mr. Wilson replied that he would come to that and proceeded to state that although Germany and Austria Hungary were not named in the sugar schedule of the tariff act that fact did not relieve the situation. The simple language of our treaties with those countries guaranteed to them admission to our markets on as favorable terms as any other country, unless the other countries gave the United States an advantage through reciprocal benean advantage through reciprocal bene-

tion to the obiter dictum of the attor- resolutions criticizing the administra-

reciprocal benefits. That was the best interpretation of the favored nation clause. In reply to Mr. Dalzell, he took issue with Senator Vest, who was quoted as saying that the opinions of the secretary of state and attorney general on this subject were opposed to each other. Mr. Wilson said the sugar trust was benefitted by the one-tenth discrimination and that no other class, including the Laplanders, reaped any belinformation in his possession until he cluding the Laplanders, reaped any be-

REPUBLICANS JUST YELLED. Mr. Wilson then branched off into a discussion of the question of the gov-ernment's revenue, laying down the proposition that the treasury did not proposition that the treating of the common and prevalent idea that the treating is a distress from lack of revenues." This distress from lack of revenues." This statement was received with jeers on the Republican side, but Mr. Wilson waved it off deprecatingly, declared waved it on deprecatingly, declared that so far as the revenues were con-cerned the treasury was in no danger of default. He again expressed the opinion, from which he should never waver, that the tariff bill as it originally passed the house with the income tax provision and with no duty on sugar provision and with no duty on sugar would, under normal conditions, have supplied enough revenue. "Instead of bankruptcy staring us in the face," said he, "we are moving steadily and persistently towards a surplus." Mr. Dingley (Rep. Me.) and Mr. Hopkins, (Rep. Ill.) closed with Mr. Wilson at this point, challenging his figures. The former called Mr. Wilson's attention to the fact that this month alone the deficiency was already \$3,000,000 and Mr. Hopkins stated that no pension payments had been made this month. Mr. Wilson repudiated these figures. DEFICIENCIES DON'T COUNT.

Mr. Hopkins called Mr. Wilson's attention to the fact that the deficiency since the tariff act had gone into op-eration hade been each month from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000. Mr. Wilson con-15,000,000 to \$13,000,000. Mr. Wilson contented himself with the statement that Mr. Carlisle's report explained this. The present trouble with the treasury, he said, was not lack of revenue but the depletion of the gold reserve.

Mr. Biair (N. H.) asked Mr. Wilson to state without equivocation whether in view of the letter read in the house today.

today he believed Germany was re-taliating on account of discriminating sugar duty or was excluding our meats

from sanitary motives.
"My honest opinion is," replied Mr.
Wilson, "that Germany discovered that
our meat was diseased because that duty was imposed on her sugar."
(Laughter.) "You state, then, that Germany comes here with a lie on her lips." retorted Mr. Blair sharply, "and expect up to legislate on that basis."
Mr. Wilson made no repty but con-cluded by saying that this differential should be repealed because it was conshould be repeated because it was con-trary to our treaty stipulations; be-cause it gave the country discriminated against provocation for finding means of retaliation which alarmed other countries, and lastly because it would relieve the people of an unjust tax and one not needed for purposes of rev-

OPPOSED THE BILL. Mr. Meyer (Dem. La.) opposed the bill. Mr. Price (Dem. La.) took the position that the differential duty was not a violation of the most favored na-

BULLETIN OF

- Free Trade Wilson Amuses the 1 ouse. Gaynor's Writ in Strike Mandamus.
- 8. Anti-Revolution Bill in Difficulties. Talent Done for at San Francisco. Guatemala Spoiling for a Fight. Five Barges Go Down With Their Crews
- 5. Wichita Doctor Kicks on a Proposed Law Mysterious Death of Joe Campbell. Story of a Wichita Wholesale liouse.
- Boom Effects Outside of Wichita
- 8. Still Another Low Price Wheat Record Stocks Depressed, From Gold Shipments

tion clause of the treaty with Germany. There was no guarantee that if the differential was removed Ger-many would cease her discrimination against our meat products.

against our meat products.

At the conclusion of Mr. Price's remarks Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), gave notice of an amendment he should offer later. It provides for a tax of \$1 per ton on vessels owned in whole or part ton on vessels owned in whole or part by subjects of any foreign government entered at any port in the United States. This shall apply only to the vessels of such nations as shall in the judgment of the president make any trade or commercial or police regula-tion which prohibits or unfairly impedes the entrance or sale of any food

or farm product exported from the United States. Mr. Warner (Dem. N. Y.) closed the debate of the day. In the course of his remarks he read a statement from a sugar journal that although this bill might pass the house it would fall in the senate. The house at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

THEY SPREAD THE WHITEWASH. Senate Passes Vest's Hawatian Resolution by a Populist's Help. Washington, Jan. 26.-President

Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained in the senate today by a vote of 24 to 22. The resolution was offered by Mr. Vest as an amendment to a by Mr. Vest as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb) and is as follows:
Resolved. That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish Republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of non-interference unless by agreement with made, they reassimm the policy of non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations and recog-nize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unawed and influenced by foreign dictation, and that the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the Amer-ican people. The vote was on party lines with the exception of Pettigrew (Rep. S. D.) who voted with the Democrats. By a singular coincidence this one vote carried the resolution, as it would have falled on a tie had the vote ben on strict party lines. The action today practically disposes of the Hawaiian question in the senate although it is expected to receive attention from the senate attention at the senate attention at

resolutions criticizing the administration.

A dramatic episode was injected into the early proceedings of the day by a spirited reply from Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Frye, of Maine, Mr. Wilson, in reply, contended that the attorney general's decision on the vesterday on alleged measurements. Mr. Wilson, in reply, contended that the attorney general's decision on the salt duty held that the removal of the duty as against certain countries was not a gratuity but a favor granted for reciprocal benefits. That was the best ter in the day by mutual explanations.

was founded, or that he had any such information in his possession until he saw the same story published, upon which statement the Maine senator said be would withdraw the charge be previously made in the absence of Mr.

previously made in the absence of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Frye then demanded to know whether Mr. Mills was correctly reported in suggesting an investigation in view of the charges that Mr. Frye had bought Hawalian bonds at twenty-five cents on the dollar and was an annexationist for the purpose of enhancing their value, to which Mr. Mills replied: "I think I did say something of that kind, but I said it in a spirit of playfulness. I surely could not have thought of charging him with anything so sordid and mean."

Replying to this Mr. Frye said he had supposed he and Mr. Mills had known each long enough for each to know whether the other would steal and that dropped the controversy and the vote was taken on the Vest substitute amendment which resulted in

stitute amendment which resulted in its adoption by a wate of M to M. Mr. Teller characterized the amend-ment as inconsistent and misleading.

ment as inconsistent and misleading. The fact that minister Stevens had been extra officious, if indeed he had been, did not justify the president in attempting to undo what the people of Hawaii had done. On the contrary it has been the policy of this government that would maintain itself. In view of these facts he was not willing to put in the records of the senate an absolute falsehood, "and that," he said, "is what you do if you accept this amendment," and he added that he did not believe that all the senators who amendment, and he added that he did not believe that all the senators who had cast their votes for the amendment approved it in their hearts. After fur-ther criticising the course of the ad-ministration Mr. Teller said "If the administration desires to go to the people again on this Hawaiian question people again on this riawand queens they will receive a lesson compared with which the rebuke of the last elec-tion will be a more passing shower it will be a sorry day when the people get another lick at them on Hawait. Ther was applause and laughter in the galleries at Mr. Teller's earnestness, which was checked by the presiding of-

The morning hour having expired the Hawalian question was laid saide Unanimous consent was given that the bankruptcy bill should be the unfinished business until action was secured. At 2 o'clock the senate heard cole gles on the late Representativ Charts O'Neil Tributes of respec were delivered by Senators Cameron Frye, Sherman, Butler and Allison after which as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

Lest No Time About It.

San Francisco, Jan 16 - M. Mitchell, accountant of the post office newspaper mailing department, is short ever flow in his accounts. He was appointed only thre months ago and began his speculations immediately. His theft was hidden by his manipulation of his

The Wichita Daily Eagle. THEY'VE GOT TO RUN

JUSTICE GAYNOR LAYS DOWN THE LAW TO EMPLOYERS.

PUBLIC HAS RIGHTS

PROFIT OR NO PROFIT THOSE CAES MUST BE KELT MOVING.

OR COMPANIES MUST SHOW WHY

TWENTY DAYS ARE GIVEN THEM FOR THAT PURPO E.

Master Workman Connelly Says It Might as Well be Twenty Years Rut is Somewhat Heartened Withal.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28.-Justce Gaynor has issued an alternative writ in the appli-cation of Joseph Loader, for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights railroad to run cars on its lines to accommodate th traveling public. The alternative writ gives the railroad company the option to run ts cars according to the demands of the complanant, or show cause for not doing so. This allows the defendant twenty days to file

answer to the writ. In his decision Justice Gaynor reasserts the principle h enunciated in his earlier decision n this case. He delares the company's plea that it is by violence prevented from performing the functions for which it was created is

"I refuse," says the justice, "to find that either the judicial or the executive branch of the government has failed in affording protection to this corpora-

"This corporation," the court continues, "has the right to get labor as cheaply as it can, but it may not with-out violation of aw stop the running of its cars to try to beat down the price of its cars to try to beat down the price or legal conditions of labor. It was, and is, its duty to run its cars at the hest terms it can make for the day, being at full liberty to supersede its employes gradually from day to day or all at once if it have mn enough, at lower or better terms. Its chief duty is to run its cars and all considerations of private and to its cars and all considerations.

lower or better terms. Its chief duty is to run its cars and all considerations of private gain to its stockholders must yield to that.

"There being disputes in the case as to some of the facts, the law makes it my duty to allow an alternative instead of a peremptory writ, but though the command of the people be less abrupt or peremptory in that form of writ, it nevertheless is the command of the people. I also prefr to issue the alternative writ, as that is the moderate course and should prove sufficient.

"Let, therefore, an alternative writ of mandamus in the name of the people of the state of New York issue commanding this corporation to resume the operation of its road and the accom-

manding this corporation to resume the operation of its road and the accommodation of the public as fully and completely in all respects as it was doing prior and up to January 14, 1395.

The news of Judge Gaynor's decision was received with mixed feelings at the strikers headquarters at Mugge's hall. Master Workman Councily said

to a representative of the Associatel Press regarding the decision: "It might just as well have been twnty years as twenty days. Still in a certain years as twenty days." The made measure it is in our favor. The roads must carry on their contracts and ful-fill their obligations to the public and in order to do so they must hav men and these they have not. We carry on the strike. If it takes ty days or twenty years, we will fight

ty days or twenty years, we will fight it out."
"Will the strike be extended?"
"No. I think not."
About 4 o'clock this afternoon Captain Kitzer with his mounted men were moving from Ridgewood to the ocality on Myrtle avenue known as the "rops-walk" where cars were being riddled with stones. The crowd was charged and dispersed in short order.

A dozen or more cars on the Myrtle avenue line came to the station with shortered windows and were set aside

avoue line came to the station with shattered windows and were set aside for repairs. It was one of the most un-fortunate days for the railroad compan fortunate days for the railroad compan-ie's property, many cars being damaged by collisions.

The city of Brooklyn today present-ed to the Seventh regiment 400 pairs of arctic overshoes. When Major Abra-hams, of the Second batallion at Ridge-wood heard of it, he politely declined to accept he present for his men.

United States Attorney Asserts That He

Represents the Goverment. Chicago, Jan. 26.—The formal open-ing of the Deba trial in the United States court tok place today. Thirtyight American Railway union men are on trial charged with conspiracy to in-terfers with United States mails. Ex-United States Attorney Milchrist, spec-United States Attorney Milchrist, spec-tal counsel for the government, began his opening argument. He said he is not representing the railroads but the government. He said it would be shown that conspiracy existed between the officers of the American Railway un-ion. Mr. Darrow followed for the de-fense. He discinimed any conspiracy in the acts of the officers of the Ameri-can Railway union or in the conduct of any of their followers.

WANT TO WAIT AWRILE. Minarity report on the Resolution to Suspend Land Grant Approvals.

Washington, Jan M.—Nine mem-bers of the public land committee of the house have signed a minority report in house have signed a minority reported composition to the resolution reported posterial by Mr. Lacey from the same committee respecting the suspension of the approvals of the selection of the various lands by land grant railroad companies. The minority opposes the resolution in view of the communications from the interior department. tions from the interior tions from the interior department which show among other things that the decision of the question of the mineral or no-mineral character of the land is not left to the agents of the railroad companies and the chances of making mistakes in that regard are leasened. There has been granted to the different railroad companies approximately IS 500,000 acres and of this matchy. different railroad companies approximately 13,000,000 acres and of this
there has been patented about 30,000,000 acres leaving 88,000,000 arres to be
adjusted. The minority recomments
that the secretary of the interior be
requested to inform the bouse by land
districts how much land has been
patented to land grant companies
since May 26, 1894, and the examination made to determine its character;
also that he suspend action on the selections of these companies now patenting until the expiration of this congress, unless logislation providing for
the classification of the mineral issulawithin the limits of the grants to the
companies is enacted previous to adjournment.

An earthquake occurred yesterlay at

An earthquake occurred yesterday at Helma, Mont. Hotoes shock, windows rattled and small articles were shaked off shelves and side boards.